

DESCRIPTIONS OF TWO NEW SOUTH AMERICAN COCKROACHES
BELONGING TO THE GENUS *XESTOBLATTA*
(ORTHOPTERA: EPILAMPRIDAE)

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In the present paper I describe two new species of *Xestoblatta* Hebard from the collection of the United States National Museum. I wish to thank Dr. Ashley B. Gurney for the opportunity to study this collection, for the facilities during my visit, and for personal advice and assistance.

Xestoblatta tingomariensis, sp. n.
(Figs. 1-5)

The present species is readily distinguished by its distinctive pronotal color pattern. It is apparently very close to *X. ecuadorana* Gurney and *X. zetecki* Gurney on the bases of genitalia and dorsal specialization of abdomen.

Type ♂: Tingo Maria, Peru, Feb. 14, 1950, at light, H. A. Allard (U. S. National Museum Type No. 65793).

Size small for the genus. Head projecting but little cephalad of the pronotum. Interocular space, at vertex, slightly narrower than distance between ocellar spots and two thirds the width between antennal sockets. Ocellar spots distinct. Maxillary palpi with penultimate segment shorter than ultimate, this subequal to antepenultimate. Pronotum as characteristic of the genus, convex, greatest width meso-caudad; caudal margin obtuse-angulate produced, with rounded apex. Tegmina and wings fully developed, the former with 12-radial sectors (10 anterior and 2 apical), some of them subdivided, and one posterior branch of radius inserted medially. Media vein with two branches, the anterior branch forked once. The posterior branch of cubitus vein has about five apical rami. Seven anal veins. Wings having three rami of R1, about nine ramified radial sectors. Radius vein with one posterior branch. Media simple. Cubitus with two branches that go to the margin and one that goes to the first plical area. Intercalated triangle distinct. Abdomen with sixth tergum broadly emarginate, overlapping seventh tergum, this with transverse oval pit; eighth and ninth strongly transverse. Supra-anal plate with intereereal portion moderately produced with a distinct, broad, F-shaped emargination at apex. Cerci with eight segments. Subgenital plate asymmetrical with right stylus curved, longer than left, which is minute. Ventrocephalic margin of femur I with a row of long spines which decrease in size distad and terminate in three elongate spines. Pulvilli, arolia and tarsal claws moderately developed.

Allotype ♀: Divisoria, Peru (about 80 miles s.w. of Rio Ueuyali at Pucallpa), 1600 meters elev., Aug. 18, 1947, J. M. Schunke.

This sex differs from the male in the following features: Form broader and interocular space slightly wider; supra-anal plate triangularly produced between

¹This work was done while studying in the United States under a grant from the Guggenheim Memorial Foundation.

cereal bases, with rounded and bilobate apex; subgenital plate simple, free margin rounded and broadly convex.

General coloration ochraceous tawny. Head with two spots below antennal area and clypeus dark brown. Ocellar spots whitish. Antennae with two proximal segments of the pale color, remainder brown. Pronotum broadly margined with ochraceous tawny, narrowest cephalad. Mesal portion of pronotum ochraceous buff, with a brown suffusion at caudal margin, produced cephalad on the sides, nearly reuniting cephalad. Tegmina cinnamon brown, translucent paler along costal margin. Wings transparent with costal area infuscated. Abdomen fuscous, each sternite with latero-distal brown spots. Legs pale with flecks of prouts brown at bases of spines. Coxae I with a brown spot at base and another near apex. Coxa II and III with four dark brown spots; one at base, two near lateral margins (about one third the distance from base) and one near apex. Femur I with a brown spot at base.

Total length: ♂ and ♀, 19-20 mm.; length of pronotum: ♂ 3.3, ♀ 3.5; width, ♂ and ♀ 5; length of tegmina, ♂ 16; ♀ 15; width, ♂ and ♀ 4.

There are three male paratypes, all collected "in jungle" at Tingo Maria, Peru, by Dr. Allard, two of them on Feb. 14, 1950, the third one on Feb. 12, 1950.

***Xestoblatta bananae*, n. sp.**

(Figs. 6-11)

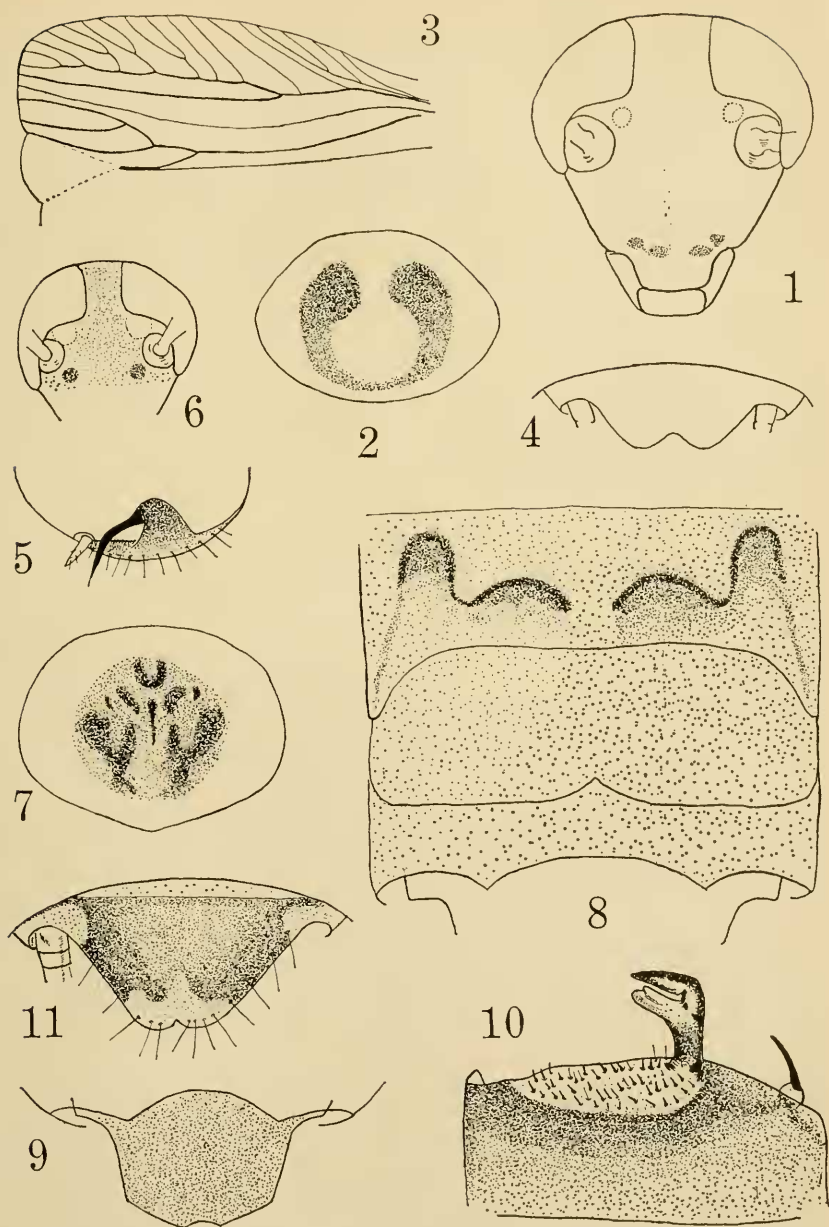
This species in general appearance resembles *X. ecuadorana* Gurney, differing in the very distinctive male genitalia and dorsal abdominal specialization.

Type ♂: Intercepted in plant quarantine from Ecuador, at San Diego, Calif., April 14, 1953, with bananas, through R. F. Wilkey (U. S. National Museum Type No. 65794).

Size medium for the genus. Head projecting but little cephalad of the pronotum. Interocular space equal to very slightly over half the distance between antennal sockets, lateral margins of interocular space nearly parallel. Ocellar spots distinct. Pronotum as characteristic of the genus, convex, greatest width meso-caudad; caudal margin obtuse angulate produced, with rounded apex. Tegmina and wings fully developed, the former with 11 radial sectors (10 anterior and 2 apical) some of them subdivided. Media with two forked branches. Cubitus with one forked anterior branch and three posterior ones. Seven anal veins. Wings having R1 forked medially. Seven radial sectors (6 anterior and one apical). Media simple. Cubitus with 6 rami that go to the margin and 4 that go to the first plical area. Intercalated triangle distinct. Abdomen specialized as in fig. 8. Supra-anal plate produced between cerci and slightly bilobate. Subgenital plate asymmetrical as shown in figure 10. Ventro-cephalic margin of femur I with a row of long spines which decrease in size distad and terminate in three elongate spines. Pulvillus, arolia and tarsal claws moderately developed.

Allotype ♀.—Intercepted in plant quarantine from Ecuador, in California, March 30, 1953.

This sex differs from the male in the following features: Size slightly longer, form broader, and interocular space wider; supra-anal plate triangularly pro-



Xestoblatta tingomariensis, n. sp., holotype. Fig. 1, head; fig. 2, pronotum; fig. 3, portion of wing; fig. 4, supra-anal plate; fig. 5, apex of subgenital plate, posterior view. *Xestoblatta bananae*, n. sp. (figs. 6-10 from holotype, fig. 11 from allotype). Fig. 6, head; fig. 7, pronotum; fig. 8, dorsum of specialized portion of abdomen; fig. 9, supra-anal plate; fig. 10, subgenital plate; fig. 11, supra-anal plate.

duced between cerci, with a distinct and bilobate emargination; cerci with 14 segments; subgenital plate broad, with free margin rounded and convex.

General coloration: ochraceous tawny. Head ochraceous buff, deepest on vertex and interantennal space. Ocellar spots whitish. Antennae with two proximal segments of the pale color, remainder brown. Pronotum margined with ochraceous tawny, this narrowest cephalad, disk with brown patches on each side of mesal area, as shown in Figure 7. Tegmina translucent cinnamon brown. Wings infuscate and transparent. Abdomen ochraceous tawny, each sternum with latero-distal brown spots. Legs ochraceous buff with flecks of prouts brown at bases of spines. Dorsal margin and apices of tibiae dark brown. Coxae with a brown spot near lateral margin. Pulvilli whitish. Arolia and tarsal claws cinnamon brown.

Total length: ♂♂ and ♀ 26 mm.; length of pronotum ♂ 4; ♀ 5; width: ♂ 6; ♀ 7; length of tegmina: ♂ 21; ♀ 22; width: ♂ 5; ♀ 5.7.

There are three female paratypes, as follows, all intercepted by plant quarantine inspectors examining bananas from Ecuador: San Diego, Calif., March 30, 1953; Brownsville, Tex., April 26, 1952; New Orleans, La., Feb. 16, 1955.

REFERENCES

- Gurney, A. B. 1939. A revision of the Neotropical genus *Xestoblatta* Hebard. (Orthoptera-Blattidae-Pseudomopinae). Proc. Ent. Soc. Wash. 41(4): 97-128, pl. 13-17.

DROSOPHILA MELINA, NOM. NOV.

(DIPTERA: DROSOPHILIDAE)

It has recently come to my attention that the name *Drosophila gilva* Wheeler and Takada is a junior homonym, being preoccupied by *Drosophila gilva* Burla. To replace the rejected homonym, I am proposing the new name:

Drosophila (Drosophila) melina Wheeler, nom. nov.

= *Drosophila gilva* Wheeler and Takada 1962, in Wheeler, Takada and Brneic 1962, Studies in Genetics II. Univ. Texas Publ. 6205:407. Nec *Drosophila (Hirtodrosophila) gilva* Burla 1956, Mitt. Zool. Mus. Berlin 32 (2):263.

The type locality of *D. melina* is St. Lucia, B.W.I.; other known localities are: Almirante, Bocas del Toro Pr., Panama; Popayan, Colombia (30 km. north); Villavicencio, Colombia (3 miles west). Type specimens are located in the U. S. National Museum, the collection of the California Academy of Sciences, and the *Drosophila* Type and Reference Collection of the Genetics Foundation, The University of Texas, Austin.

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